

# The Republican.

J. W. SIDERS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879.

News from Fort Lincoln says runners from Sitting Bull have arrived at the Standing Rock agency bearing a distinct proposition from the chief to return and surrender his guns and ponies. He says his people are hungry and cold, and his spirit broken.

It is said that General Bragg is getting himself in readiness to renew the conflict with his Southern brethren, who are eager for the fray. Let the people of the entire country stand by the men in Congress, regardless of party, who resist the payment of Southern claims. We cannot afford to pay men for attempting to destroy the government.

Gen. Ben Spooner has resigned his position as United States Marshall and the president has appointed Col. W. W. Dudley, of Richmond, as his successor. Gen. Spooner has held the marshal's office for fourteen years and leaves it in perfect order. Col. Dudley is a one-legged soldier, a thorough business man and will make a good marshal.

Gen. James Shields was given the empty honor of a seat in the United States Senate for five weeks by the Missouri Legislature to appease the Irish voters who were incensed because the old veteran was defeated by a Confederate for Doorkeeper of the National House of Representatives, but yet a secession leader and member of the Confederate Congress was given the long term of six years. This shows what Democratic politicians think of a Union soldier.

There is a bill before the Legislature now which provides that in all cases where insanity is set up as a plea by the defense in a trial for murder, the jury shall, if they believe the prisoner insane, so state in their verdict; and in case of acquittal, the court shall order the prisoner to be confined in an asylum until he is cured, and if the insanity be hereditary or constitutional, the confinement shall be for life. This bill should become a law immediately.

There were only thirty-one candidates for director of the Northern Prison before the Democratic legislative caucus at Indianapolis last Thursday night. John Lee, of Montgomery county, Fred Hoover, (Greenbacker) of Jasper county, and Simon Wile, of LaPorte, were the lucky men. It was a victory for Warden Mayne and Senator Winterbottom. The old ring triumphed easily and every body else that did not belong to it were left out in the cold.

Thirteen National Greenbackers were supposed to have been elected to the Indiana Legislature, but only two can be found there now, the others having gone over to the Democrats. These Greenbackers who are now talking about a balance of power in the next Congress will find that their representatives will go with that party that they think can do most for them personally. Almost every one of those men was elected, because they were advocates of dishonesty, and nothing better can be expected of them.

There is at least one Democrat in Congress who places country above party. When the solid South came forward last week and demanded a recognition of Southern claims, Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, told them that if the South was solidly Democratic only to get the assistance of Northern Democrats in plundering the national treasury, the sooner the party was divided the better for the country. The country will stand by such men as Bragg. It is a solid united country that we now want, and we do not want to pay men for what they did in trying to destroy it. Such a precedent once established, this government could not exist five years. Men who love this country and this government, whether residing in the North or in the South, will never advocate the paying of men for trying to destroy it.

The new pension bill has been signed by the President and is now a law. It passed the House at the last session by an emphatic majority, larger, perhaps, than if no election had been pending, each party being anxious to win the votes of the soldiers, and the Senate passed it some days ago almost without discussion, only four votes being recorded against it; considering the vote the President, no doubt, felt it his duty to sign it whether very strongly in favor of the bill or not. The law makes all existing pensions date back to the time of the discharge or death of the person on whose account the pension was granted. It also repeals the statute of limitations and any person entitled to a pension may now make application and draw a pension from the date of his discharge. It will probably take a hundred millions of dollars to carry out the provisions of the bill. It is claimed by the advocates of the bill that Congress never had any right to pass a statute of limitations ruling out persons entitled to a pension. But now that the bill is a law the next thing to do will be to get the money to pay the claims that will be presented and allowed. A Washington dispatch says: No money will be paid out, however, on these claims until a specific appropriation is made. This Congress will make no appropriation, and the claims will simply remain off

Commissioner Bentley has prepared a circular, which he will publish in the newspapers and send to pensioners, in which he calls attention to the clause in the bill which prohibits the payment of any fee to claim agents or attorneys for the collection of arrears, and will notify pensioners that they must send their applications directly to the Pension Office by mail, instead of through agents. All payments under the bill will be made by checks payable to the pensioner's order, and the strictest watch will be kept to prevent claim sharks from obtaining any of the money. There is one point in the pension arrears bill which it is thought will probably be referred by the Interior Department for construction from the Department of Justice. The new law says arrearages of pensions are to be paid at the rate for which the soldier was originally pensioned. As Congress has changed the rate several times, and the latest applicants originally received the largest pensions, the man who gets pensioned now gets a heavy sum in arrearages. The totally disabled man originally got \$5 per month, now he gets \$12. The question then in case of a totally disabled pensioner is whether he is to be paid arrearages at the rate of \$12 or \$5 per month. The Commissioner will ask Congress at once for an appropriation to carry out the law, and that it be made immediately available.

The Congressional committee appointed to consider the advisability of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department, came to a dead lock Saturday. Four members of the committee—Senators McCreary and Representatives Scates, Hooker and Boone, favored the transfer, while the other four members, Senators Saunders, Oglesbee, Voorhees, and Representative Stewart opposed it. The report of the four members favoring the transfer, will be presented to the House the first opportunity. It will set forth that the history of our treatment of the Indians has been one of violated pledges, broken promises and a lack of efficient and responsible management. That this system has not been confined to the past few years, but has existed since the foundation of the government; that notwithstanding immense sums of money have been yearly expended with a view to civilize these people, that failure is written on every page, and that we should try some method of dealing with this question different from that now in vogue; and conclude with the declaration that they believe that the interest of the government will be best promoted by transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department.

Pen and Scissors. The investigation of the Cipher dispatches was begun this week. All but three of the Cheyennes were either killed or wounded in the recent engagement near Camp Robinson.

The German and Austrian delegates in session at Vienna have adopted a series of precautionary measures to be recommended to the International sanitary commission against the Russian plague.

The recent massacre of Cheyenne Indians at, or in the vicinity of Fort Robinson, is being used in Washington with much force as an argument against turning the Indian bureau over to the War Department.

It is generally conceded in Washington since the President has signed the arrearage pension bill, that the tax on tobacco cannot be reduced, as it will take all the revenue that can be raised to pay the pensioners.

General Mahlon D. Manson assumed the duties of Auditor of state last Monday; the retiring Auditor, Hon. E. Henderson, has we believe performed the duties of the office in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

The Russian and German medical journals state that Eastern Europe is in a state of great alarm at the rapid progress of the plague toward the north and East of Russia from the Caspian Sea, along the course of the Volga.

Senator Ben Hill made a speech, Monday, against Southern war claims. He asserted that no true Southerner would prefer a claim against the Government. Those men who made such claims were not loyal Southerners, and therefore Southern members should oppose their claims.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called for the condition of national banks at the close of business January 1, 1879. The report is called for that date for the purpose of ascertaining as near as possible the condition of the banks on the day of the resumption of specie payments.

The President has signed the bill granting arrears of pensions. Secretary Sherman estimates that the pension bill will take \$150,000,000. The President believes it will take upward of \$50,000,000. The Pension Office estimates upward of \$30,000,000. Gen. Rice, father of the bill in Congress, estimates between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000.

Advices from Lansing, Mich., state that it is rumored there, and believed by prominent members of the Legislature, that Senator Christianity will surely resign his seat in the United States Senate, and accept the Mission to Peru, in which contingency it is said there is hardly a doubt of the election of ex-Senator Chandler to fill the vacancy.

Three of the Democratic officers who were charged with making false election returns in Brevard county, Florida, they constituting the canvas-

sing board, have been sentenced in the United States circuit court, at Jacksonville. Lee, the county clerk, who is also State senator from that county, goes to prison for three years, and Wright and Johns, sheriff and justice of the peace respectively, go one year each to the penitentiary at Albany, N. Y. The remaining trials have been postponed until the May term.

Representative Cutler has introduced a bill in the House to repeal section 4,708, and make it read as follows: "That all pensions paid to widows, dependent mothers, or dependent sisters shall continue to be paid upon their remarriage, and any widow, dependent mother, or sister of a deceased soldier entitled to a pension if unmarried shall be entitled to the same whether they are remarried or not."

## Neighborhood Notes.

The South Bend jail is to have a new iron floor.

LaPorte county furnishes 38 of the 603 convicts in the Northern Prison.

The St. Joe block in South Bend, recently destroyed by fire, is being rapidly rebuilt.

It requires 230,000 gallons of water daily to supply the L. S. and M. S. railroad at Elkhart.

A petition is circulating in South Bend asking the Legislature to authorize a State fish hatchery.

George C. Glatt, one of the most prominent business men of Kendallville died Wednesday last week.

Mr. Reuben Hamlin, an old citizen of Mishawaka, died on Friday. He was highly esteemed by the community.

The Enterprise says quails are getting very scarce in Starke county, many of them having starved and frozen to death.

The Chronicle says a drunken brute pounded his wife on the streets of LaPorte last week, because she wanted him to go home.

The LaPorte Argus says about 800 persons have signed the temperance pledge in that city this winter, and the work still goes on.

The Studebaker manufacturing Co., at South Bend show their liberality by furnishing each of their employees with a newspaper of his own selection.

Mrs. Malloy was expected to arrive at home last Saturday. The LaPorte Chronicle says she comes from England broken down from work and the accident with which she met.

Prof. Clarke has been delivering scientific lectures in Mishawaka and South Bend for the past two or three weeks, and every body up that way is now discussing the age of the world and the antiquity of man.

Andrew McDowell of Logansport, who was engaged in Fulton county, near Rochester getting out timber for a Logansport spoke factory, was killed last week by being struck on the head by a limb broken from a falling tree.

The Warsaw Union says that Gen. Roub Williams of the Indianians is going to engage in the business of furnishing ready printed sheets for other papers, and thinks he has the ability and facilities to get up them just right.

The residence of Hon. J. D. Thayer at Warsaw, came near burning Saturday night. It caught from clothes in the closet and is believed to have been a case of spontaneous combustion, so says the Warsaw Republican.

The Peru Republican says that the following is a verbatim copy of a letter received by a physician of that city: "Mr. W.—Dear sir my little girl is four years old she has the fourth day Ague & has it every day & a bad cold it has it every day now want cough medicine for Ague."

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Certain patent churn-dasher men from Indianapolis succeeded in getting a Steuben county man to sign a note for \$500, in consideration of becoming an agent for the sale of the churn, and were terribly disappointed upon finding that said granger was not worth that amount. There is some consolation, after all, in being poor."

Jack Wauberton closed his red-ribbon demonstration in this city on Tuesday evening, at Union Hall. Wauberton has drawn large houses, and his last meeting was an overflow. He has shaken the sand from his feet and departed for Sterling, Ill., where his services were demanded. He says he will come back to the boys "between now and election time."—Michigan City Enterprise.

The mutilated remains of James Ross, an aged tailor of Columbia City, who disappeared three weeks since, were found in the woods four miles north of there Thursday. When last seen he was walking around suffering from delirium tremens. Hogs had partially eaten the body and torn every stitch of clothing from it. He was sixty years old and unmarried.

The dead body which fell out of the trunk at the Jackson and Saginaw depot at Fort Wayne, proved to be that of James Little, a young man who died at Waterloo on Sunday of lung fever. His body was taken from the cemetery promptly after burial and forwarded for the use of the medical college. His brother went to Fort Wayne after the body, which was taken back to Waterloo for reinterment.

A long, lean, lank, individual went into C. J. E. Jewell's store at Crown Point last Thursday evening to purchase, as he claimed, the movements of a watch. While he was examining

them, some one passed the door, and the fellow calling to him saying he wanted to see him a moment, struck out with the works in his hand and has not been heard from since.

Quite a flurry of excitement was caused in Mishawaka, by the lectures of Prof. Clarke. The pastor of the Methodist church, Rev. W. K. Collins, objected to the lecture on the antiquity of man being delivered in the church, and in his sermon Sunday morning, told the audience and Prof. Clarke just what he thought of him and the men who had employed him, in no elegant language.

Miss Mahaley Beale, of Crawfordsville, has entered suit against Henry L. Hughes for \$10,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage. It seems to be an aggravated case. The day of the marriage had been set and all the preparations completed, when the bridegroom-elect suddenly changed his mind, and two days afterward married another girl.

The Valparaiso Vilette says that Christian Summers, of Union township, Porter county, going home from Valparaiso with his son, got out of the sled to walk across the fields, a quarter of a mile to his home, and when within ten rods of the house fell dead in the snow. A coroner's jury decided that he died of congestion of the lungs, one lung being found unnaturally large, and the other very small and grown fast to the surroundings.

Bitters, of the Rochester Sentinel, was a candidate for Director of the Northern Prison, and went to Indianapolis thinking he had a fair prospect for success. He says when he got there he found a number of other editors, who also thought their chances good. But Senator Winterbottom remarked that "they did not want any half starved county editors for prison directors," and the majority of the members seemed to be of the same opinion the editors were counted out, and Bitters is not sure that he will ever again work very hard for the election of pot house politicians.

The South Bend Tribune tells of a walnut tree in that county said for \$45 and cut down last week, which was probably the largest in this vicinity. It measured six feet across the stump. The owner obtained four cuts from the tree, two ten feet, one twelve feet, and one fourteen feet long. The heaviest of these was the twelve foot cut, which was brought to the log-yard on Wednesday. It was six feet in diameter and weighed a trifle over 10,700, or nearly five and a half tons. It will yield 5,000 feet of lumber.

The LaPorte Argus says that a tramp went to the Sheriff's office in that city last week and wanted to be put in jail where he could get plenty to eat. He insisted that he was a dangerous man and had "recently killed five niggers." The Sheriff refused to take him in, and he straightaway crossed the street and deliberately shoved Vail's outside show case on to the stone pavement, smashing it and its contents. For this he was locked up in the city jail, which was just what he wanted. The Argus thinks that a good horse-whipping was what he needed.

A woman about nineteen years old, with a baby in her arms, applied for admission to the poorhouse at South Bend last week. She was refused and went away. Friday morning her baby was found lying in a basket in the water-closet of the depot, with two bottles of milk and a note, saying that if the baby stayed with her it would starve, and she hoped that in this way it would fall into good hands. The baby and mother were dressed plainly, but neatly and cleanly. There is no clue to the paternity of the child, and it will be cared for.

News of the Week Condensed. A heavy snow storm prevailed on the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Saturday night and Sunday. Senator Shields has reached Washington. It is talked of running him for Sergeant-at-Arms of the next Senate. The Williamstown, Pa., colliery caught fire Saturday night. It has been flooded. Between 500 and 600 men were employed in it. The Mississippi river at St. Louis is on the eve of breaking up, and precautions are being taken to prevent the destruction of steamboat property.

The Missouri State lunatic asylum burned Saturday. Loss about \$75,000. The building cost \$100,000 four years ago, but architects believe that it can be replaced for \$75,000.

Russia charges that the Austrian and German measures to prevent the spread of the plague are unnecessary, and threaten materially to cripple Russian commerce.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Should the plague increase, Germany would establish a military cordon of 80,000 men on the frontier, and the order for their mobilization is ready."

A locomotive shop in Paterson, N. J. has received an order for seven immense electric lanterns from the Russian government. The lanterns are to be placed at the bows of the seven largest Russian mon-of-war.

A special to the New York Graphic from Washington, on the cipher dispatches investigation, says: "Tilden's line of defense will be a denial of all knowledge of the dispatches; that he never encouraged the use of money, and refused to allow the use of money or bribes of any sort in his name. Mr. Felton will swear that he submitted the financial propositions to Tilden, who indignantly rejected them. This does not help Manton Marble, but it

is believed Tilden intends to cut loose from the whole band, and allow them to shift for themselves. The Republicans will attempt to secure copies of the cipher dispatches which Tilden sent to Michigan while his books were in litigation, to show that the same cipher was used as in the Florida dispatches, but the Democrats will refuse to have this outside matter brought in."

The Dayton & Michigan railway company's elevator "B," at Toledo, with its contents, consisting of 100,000 bushels of grain, mostly corn, was entirely destroyed by fire at noon Friday. Estimated loss, \$85,000.

The remainder of the Cheyennes who escaped from Ft. Robinson, Neb., recently, were over taken Thursday and surrounded. Refusing to surrender, they were attacked by the troops and all except three women were killed.

In 1874 there were four gold mills in operation in Georgia. There were then about forty stamps at work; there are now nearly five hundred. The stamps at work now will get over \$500,000 in gold bullion during this year if not another stamp is added.

It has got to that point now when the Democratic party must settle for once and forever the Southern War Claims question. It is a doomed party if it does not put itself on record as opposed to paying the ex-traitors of the South for the damages they sustained while endeavoring to destroy the Government.

The Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette affirms that all the stories about the recent cold weather having destroyed all the peaches are pure fabrications, and says that the peach trees in that vicinity are uninjured. It further says that the strawberry plants and small fruits are doing well under the snow.

Every Democrat in the United States Senate voted to allow the cotton claim of Warren Mitchell, of Louisville, Ky., for \$128,000, on Thursday. At the opening of the war, Mitchell entered the Confederate lines at Charleston on a permit from Gen. Anderson, to collect large debts in Florida due his firm. He remained inside the rebel lines, furnishing commissary stores to the enemy for three years. When the Union army went through Georgia it seized \$128,000 worth of Mitchell's cotton, and the proceeds went into the treasury. After the war he sued the government for this amount in the court of claims and failed, and on appeal to the Supreme Court, failed again. Now he secures every Democratic vote in the Senate to take this money out of the treasury.

## Discipline.

[The following article on "Discipline" was read before the Union township teachers' institute, recently, by Miss Mollie Duddleson, a teacher of that township. By request we cheerfully give place to it.—Ed.]

The subject of discipline is one among the most important subjects that can present itself to the teacher.

Order is God's first law, and if there is any place on the face of the wide earth where order is the first, last and highest law, that place is the schoolroom.

A teacher may possess every necessary qualification, and work earnestly and faithfully, and yet fail of success if he has not the requisite skill and ability to govern his pupils.

If children succeed in having their own way in their youth, they will claim the same privilege when they enter society. It is a fact that a true spirit of obedience planted in the heart of the young will not only promote their happiness, but will prepare them for higher spheres of usefulness when they will have reached manhood's cares and responsibilities.

Such being the case, then, how important is the subject under consideration. The instructor must himself feel the truth and force of what he has said on this subject. First, it is important that we should comprehend the nature of any work before we can wisely undertake its performance. The teacher has a large family to govern, composed of many smaller families, all differing in disposition. These he must govern and instruct, having regard to the greatest good of all concerned. The idle he must urge forward; the bashful and backward he must encourage by kindness, the more forward he may need to correct. To do all this would be disciplinary work, and he who does it well will have a school of which he may be proud.

The teacher should have but few rules. Instead of making a long list of rules, with certain penalties annexed, I would give them but one rule: Do right. Pupils will soon learn as to what may constitute wrong. The teacher must manifest a spirit of determination and self-control. In maintaining order it is not necessary that he be rough and severe. He need not be armed with weapons and blunderbusses; he should make no harsh threats, but he should be firm in purpose and uniform in action, the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

Again he must not be strict in discipline to-day and lax to-morrow, nor punish an offense at one time which he disregards at another. If he does, his pupils will soon lose confidence in his judgment.

There are certain tones of the voice which by their mild firmness and determination have a powerful control; and I may also add that there are certain looks which have a stronger effect than the most severe language.

The teacher should not be too noisy. As the teacher is so will be his pu-

pil." The more noise he makes, the more he must make.

But some may ask, How shall good order be secured? I answer, various ways must be resorted to. We must study the character and disposition of our pupils; different pupils will require different kinds of discipline, and when we find it necessary to punish, the nature and extent of such punishment should be governed by circumstances.

School discipline, and, I may say, discipline everywhere, must be based upon authority. This gives the teacher the right to punish, and the power to do so, by the use of severe means if necessary.

We, as teachers, are sometimes asked if we believe in corporal punishment. I, for one would not entirely object to its use. I am of the opinion that there are sometimes cases where the good of the school calls for severe chastisement. The rod should never be passionately used, nor should it be used on every occasion, and for every offense; and when it is applied it should be with a spirit of firmness and self-control.

Let us, then, as teachers, keep steadily on in the path of duty, teaching what we pretend to teach, and governing when we ought to govern, and we shall have schools where there will seldom be occasion to resort to any severe mode of punishment.

## That Institute.

Editor Republican: We noticed an article last week on the above subject, signed John S., to which we reply.

Institutes, like the one referred to by John S., are no doubt common. But why he should speak up and let his "gentle voice" be heard just at this time seems a mystery.

There seems to be a time in everybody's life when he feels like finding fault with everything and everybody. It is apparent that John S., has arrived at that period. There are many ways in which vain people attempt to show their ability (?). The one, least productive of good, is finding fault with others.

Institutes are not always interesting, that we admit. But it is as often that an institute is bored by some teacher who expects to be rewarded for his much sayings as it is for saying but little; even if it should be on the subject of compound numbers. Why have such subjects brought before an institute? Haven't we Ray, Stoddard, etc. Why not take them? queries J. S.

Why have any subject brought before an institute? Have we not Harvey, Holbrook, Clark, and Swinton on grammar; Wilson, Franklin, McGuffey and Watson on reading, and so on through the catalogue? Why have institutes at all?

Does John S. so thoroughly understand all these subjects that he can get no information at institutes? If this be the case, then is not John S. in too shallow water when he teaches in Bourbon township?

John S. complains because young teachers are hired "without the necessary qualifications," etc. How does he know that these young teachers who come in at the eleventh hour, have not the "necessary qualifications?" Has he proven to the superintendent and trustee, by his superior (?) modes of teaching, that he is so much above the standard, and that the young teachers, who have only ciphered through Ray's third book, are so far below it that they are without the "necessary qualifications?"

Or, has he shown by the universal satisfaction he gives to patrons of his schools that he is so much more highly qualified than even the young teachers?

Oh, but the young teachers can't talk at the institute! Well, what if they can't? There are always smart Johns enough to do the talking.

Didn't John S. get to do his share of talking at the institute referred to? Was this his reason for "doing such a thing for the first time in his life," and threatening "red tape the next time?" But why hire these young teachers? Is the query inferred from the talk of John S.

It is a notable fact that people are crying down teacher's wages. Teacher's wages are lower in Bourbon township than any other township in the county. Experienced teachers go where the higher wages are paid. This seems to have left Bourbon township the inexperienced teachers. Who is to blame? Are the teachers to blame, who have engaged the schools in good faith, willing to work for low wages? Is the trustee to blame when he does the best he can with the small salary he can offer out of the funds in his hands?

Are experienced teachers expected to teach for \$1.50 per day with three and one-half months in a term when they can get \$1.80 to \$2.00 per day and from five to six months in one term?

"You pay your money and have your choice," but if you want a good choice you must pay as much money. Now we hope that John S. will not "do so again" or "show red tape" without making himself understood.

Secretary Sherman is of opinion that the country can absorb fifty millions of silver dollars without symptoms of indigestion. They go off slowly, but the demand is increasing. By direction of the Secretary fifty thousand circulars are now being sent out to banks, bankers, and business men calling attention to the ease with which silver coin can be had. Any person who wants a thousand dollars in silver can get it by sending a New York draft for that

sum to the Treasury, when the coin will be forwarded free of expense. In this way country banks can get their exchange cashed if they wish to, without expense. Secretary Sherman expresses the determination to do everything to get silver out of the Treasury vaults except to give a chromo with each dollar. There is no law authorizing this, and Sherman is a strict constructionist.—In Indianapolis Journal.

Assignee's Notice. Notice is hereby given that I have this day been appointed Assignee in the matter of the assignment of Knute Bros., said estate is insolvent. All persons having claims against said estate will prove and present them according to law. All persons indebted to said estate, and owing to it, are notified to call on me at once. WILLIAM ROSENTHAL, Assignee. LEANSPORT, Ind. Frank Swigart, attorney for assignee. January 4, 1879. Jan 1879

Notice of Appointment. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Archibald Gable, deceased, late of Greene township, Marshall county, Indiana. Said estate is supposed to be solvent. SUSAN GARRY, Administratrix. Jno 170

Notice of Appointment. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of Jacob B. Halsey, late of Marshall county, Indiana, deceased, said estate is supposed to be solvent. DAVID L. GIBSON, Administrator. Jno 170

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of John M. Mott, and against George Stieker and Susan Stieker, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number one (1) and four (4), in block number sixteen (16) in the town of Argos, situated in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County. Snyder & Snyder atty. Jan 23 1879

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of Arthur L. Thompson and against Joseph Thompson and Sarah Thompson I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Twenty-two (22) acres off of the north-east of the north-east quarter of section thirty-two (32), township thirty-five (35) north, of range one (1) east. Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County. Snyder & Snyder atty. Jan 23 1879

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of Philip S. Akeman and Napoleon B. Akeman for the use of Herbert B. Akeman, administrator of the estate of Joshua W. Bennett, deceased, and against Finley Stearns and George W. Gordon, principals, and John Akeman, surety, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

House and lot number thirty-seven (37), in Williams section (32) in the town of Argos, taken as the property of Finley Stearns. Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County. Capron & Capron, plff atty. Jan 16 1879

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of The State of Indiana, Ex. Rel. James E. Quiver, Trustee of Walnut Township, and against Henry Thayer, George T. Jones, William Fox and Frederick Hoover, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, Feb. 8, 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north half (1/2) of the south west quarter of section number seven (7), township thirty-two (32) north, of range three (3) east; containing 80-100 acres, more or less. Taken as the property of Frederick Hoover. Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County. Packard and Packard plff attorneys. Jan 16

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an execution issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of James Burton, and against George S. Fletcher and Delilah Fletcher, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number two (2) of the town of Argos, in the town (city) of Plymouth, Indiana. Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County. W. B. Hess, plff atty. June 16 1879

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of Jane N. Cleveland, and against Samuel Jackson, Henry Thayer, George T. Jones, Joseph Westervelt and Charles R. Cooper, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

The northeast quarter (1/4) of the northeast quarter (1/4) of section thirty-two (32) north, of range number three (3) east, containing fifty-two (52) acres more or less. Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County. Packard & Packard plff atty. Jno 16 1879

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of an order of sale and a decree of foreclosure of mortgage issued out of the office of the clerk of the Marshall Circuit Court, to me directed, on a judgment in favor of Emanuel Remy, and against Ralph McGuinn and Amy McGuinn, I will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1879, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the door of the court house in Plymouth, Marshall county, Indiana, as the law directs, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number eight (8) in the town of Argos, formerly Fremont now Argos. Situate in Marshall county, Indiana, to the highest bidder for cash, without regard to appraisal laws, subject to redemption. JOHN V. ASTLEY, Sheriff of Marshall County. P. O. Jones, atty. Jan 30 1879

## Special Rates

FOR Job Printing. As every business man is preparing for the spring opening of business, it would add greatly to his convenience and also to the appearance of his business if he had some neatly printed Stationery, such as

LETTER HEADS, BILL